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The Cincinnati Weekly Star.

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TUESDAY..... MARCH 14

The Beecher Scandal.

Some new points of interest are continually cropping out from the underlying strata of the Beecher scandal. Some of these, as collected from various papers, seem to be of such significance as to warrant their presentation, as throwing new light upon this vexed question. We give them in condensed form, for the reason that the different statements are needlessly diffuse, and in some parts quite inconsequential.

The Boston Advertiser of March 2, speaking of the sentiments of Rev. Dr. Sears of that city, says:

"The Rev. Dr. O. Sears was a member of the Council. He first took up the subject of the charges against Mr. Beecher at the time of his Boston visit. He was invited, with others, to meet the Rev. Edward Beecher. On coming to the place of meeting he found the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and then spoke with him for the first time. At the first meeting, at the Rev. Mr. Wright's, Mr. Beecher said, in answer to inquiry, he was ready to satisfy any questions whether about himself or Plymouth Church. This led to a meeting on the following day, at which thirteen were present, of whom some were outspoken believers in Mr. Beecher's guilt. It was no confidential meeting of friends. In answer to inquiries and full conversation, he demonstrated that the proposed 'Mutual Council' was broken up by Mr. Van Cott, Mrs. Moulton's legal adviser. [This afterward appeared to the Advisory Council to be an undisputed fact, and was so decided by them.] The result was that most of those present, if not all, were satisfied that Plymouth Church had done nothing to prevent their taking part in the Advisory Council. This visit of Mr. Beecher was availed of to discourage churches from taking part in the Advisory Council, when, if all the facts were known, it should have had a contrary effect."

"The Advisory Council was composed, in large part, of individuals, both clergy and lay, who were undecided in their opinions both as to the ecclesiastical and the personal questions at issue; some known opponents of Mr. Beecher were invited, and were present; a few, it may be said, were known friends of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher and the church requested the fullest investigation. The original investigating Committee of Plymouth Church were there, called into the council, and were questioned in the closest manner concerning their investigations. It was learned that this Committee was nominated to Mr. Beecher by members of the regular Examining Committee of the church which was the occasion of their appointment. It appeared that the Examining Committee summoned every known witness and searching examined them. Mr. Beecher not being present, save when he gave his own testimony. Their testimony before the Council was convincing as to their impartiality, thoroughness and honesty. They appeared to have no purpose, aside anything but only to know the whole truth. With the view of forming an independent conclusion upon the underlying charges, several delegates at different times visited both Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton. The results of these interviews only served to convince the visiting gentlemen of Mr. Beecher's innocence. In addition to this, Mr. Bowser's actions and manner in giving his testimony against Mr. Beecher told against himself rather than against Mr. Beecher. One of the many letters sent to the Council was traced to its source and found to be a base fabrication, the author acknowledging that he 'made the statements out of the mere devilry.' Although the Advisory Council did not go into an original investigation touching the truth of the foundation charges, they became convinced, unanimously, of their falsity, from the statements of the original Examining Committee, and their manner in making those statements, and from the numerous side investigations that were carried on informally."

"The Council, of about two hundred and fifty members, were so much interested that they all remained through the ten days' session with the exception of three members, who were obliged to leave by circumstances over which they had no control."

The Burlington Free Press gives the reports made by Rev. Dr. Warren, Rev. Mr. Barrows, Rev. Mr. Wright, and others, who were also members of the Advisory Council in the Plymouth Church case. The Free Press says:

"The Rev. Mr. Barrows, of Lowell, Mass., said Mr. Beecher's innocence would soon be proved by the Commission, and then the religious press of the country, and particularly the Congressional press of Massachusetts, would be compelled to cease its unholy traffic in this miserable scandal."

"Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Boston Berkeley-street Church, said that, while he had gone to the Council disturbed and disquieted of mind, he had come away being sure that a noble soul had been assailed."

"Rev. Dr. Warren, of Lewiston, Maine, had had an interview with Mrs. Tilton, who gave him satisfactory explanation of the mysticisms of the case. He says that the sin which she confessed in her letters was not the sin of adultery or incest, and she gave satisfactory reasons for withholding a public statement of it; suffice it to say it had no relation to her chastity or to Mr. Beecher, but to her own husband's infidelity."

"The Rev. Mr. Van Norden, of St. Albans, gave a large congregation on Sunday his account of the Council, and his observations and convictions. He went to Brooklyn puzzled and almost doubting the innocence of Mr. Beecher. He returned a firm believer in his innocence, and a strong contemner of the unprincipled parties who have conspired against him."

Mr. Fettingill, of the Rutland Herald, who was also a member of the Council, sums up his report by saying:

"A great many very pointed questions were asked of Mr. Beecher, and the Committee of the church and the Investigating Committee—every member of which appeared before the Council in open session and before the different

committees of the Council—and were answered frankly and in the main satisfactorily. Several members of the Council had interviews with Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton, and obtained from them information which had no inconsiderable weight in the general result. Mrs. Moulton told Governor Daugley, and others, that Mr. Beecher, in his confessions to her, never mentioned the word adultery, but that she inferred from language which he used that that was what he meant. Mrs. Tilton told those who visited her what was the crime which she had committed in consequence of her discovery of her husband's infidelity, and which was the occasion of her remorse. She determined to bear no more children to him, and as the statute of limitation now prevents the arrest and punishment of the physician who aided her in the accomplishment of her purpose, she has no objection to having the fact publicly stated."

These are certainly very peculiar revelations, and give strong indications of the outcroppings of the truth.

Then, on the other hand, and per contra, there appears another party, Rev. Mr. Fairchild, of Mansfield, Ohio, who avers that he "knows the facts in the case." From the Mansfield Liberal we learn that this Rev. Fairchild delivered a lecture to his congregation referring to this matter. But a part of his lecture was not delivered to the congregation, it seems; but was subsequently published in the Mansfield Herald. In the published part Mr. Fairchild says:

"Neither courts nor councils can soothe this great question of morals and decency to sleep until the bottom facts are reached and all devices to save the guilty are exposed. It will be settled only when truth comes uppermost, and liberalism and lies and perjury have gone to the depths of the sea with the chariots of Pharaoh."

"And now you know full well to what I refer, and I will not attempt to disguise it. You will bear me witness that it is the first time that I have ever directly referred to it in these walls. But matters are cumulating, and I do not abuse my privilege in what I am about to say. I happen to know the facts in this case; I never wrote a line for the public eye till I did it. It is not with me a matter of opinion or belief, but of absolute knowledge. I have no more assurance of the facts of Divine Revelation, upon which I risk my eternal salvation, than of the facts in this case."

If we remember correctly, this Mr. Fairchild was himself a member of that same Advisory Council. Now, the world will probably ask Mr. Fairchild, why, with all this "absolute knowledge," he did not consent to share it with those who were seeking for precisely this kind of information. The Mansfield Liberal very properly says of this:

"The statements made by Dr. Fairchild are of so grave a character that he must make them good by positive proof if he ever expects the confidence and respect of his old friends here or elsewhere. The time has gone by for loose statements upon the Beecher case. Dr. Fairchild says he knows the facts of the case, and that he is just as certain of their truth as he is of the facts upon which he bases his hopes of eternal salvation. This being so, he owes it to every principle of honor and Christian duty to present them before the tribunal now prepared to receive and decide upon them."

There can be no question but that the Rev. Fairchild will be required to make good these assertions by making proof of this "absolute knowledge" of which he says he is in possession. We very much fear that it will turn out to be another Bowen fiasco. At all events he must now stand prepared to "rid his bosom of such perilous stuff."

New Book.

THE POEMS OF GEORGE D. PRENTICE EDITED BY A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, BY JOHN JAMES PIATT, PP. 216, ROBERT CLARKE & CO., CINCINNATI, 1876.

As in Philosophy, and in Art, so too in Poetry, it requires a poet to appreciate a poet. Others may admire the poetic genius, and in the deep emotions stirred by his numbers may truly rejoice and be exceeding glad, still, only to the brotherhood of poetry is it given to comprehend that still greater fullness of joy that transfigures the poet himself in giving utterance to the inspirations of his own genius. It is, then, most meet and proper that a poet should edit the poems of a poet. And of this the volume before us presents a most fit and appropriate exemplification.

Mr. Piatt has manifestly made this work a labor of love, as well from his appreciative consciousness of the intrinsic merit and exquisite beauty of the poems themselves, as from his personal love and veneration of him from whose gifted mind and genius they sprang. Himself in youth a collaborator with Mr. Prentice, then in his prime, he could not fail to be won by his winsome manners and grace of intellect. And this again is additional fitness for his giving to the public this beautiful volume.

The collection has been made with great care and with most judicious discrimination. Possibly it may be objected by the admirers of Mr. Prentice that the omissions of minor pieces of the author have been excessive. But we do not think so. There never yet was poet who lived and wrote, who did not live to regret and reject some things he wrote. In making this collection, Mr. Piatt has evidently stood as though the genius of Prentice himself were at his side, silently pointing to the chosen materials that should go to construct the monument to his literary fame in the realm of poetry. Thus impressed, Mr. Piatt was wisely unwilling to introduce anything that would not grace the column he would rear on Mount Parnassus to the memory of the gifted Prentice.

Some, indeed, would promiscuously collect all, on the presumption that as some were excellent all must be good; but such are only rude and clumsy "mound-builders," incapable of artistically chiseling the polished shaft of monumental fame. They would collect even the unshining chips and spalls thrown off in hewing out the graceful column, to make them parts of the column itself. To such as these no true poet would entrust the charge of shaping the oenotaph that should mark the memory of his literary remains.

As regards the Poems themselves as

now collected, there can be but one opinion—their defects are slight and few, their merits almost unrivaled. We doubt if any writer of the century, in poems of like brevity, has equaled PRENTICE in beauty and vigor of conception, or in grace and harmony of diction. In versatility, too, both of thought and of versification, he is unsurpassed. Witness how grandly he wields the ponderous battle-axe of blank-verse in "The Closing Year":—

Revolutions sweep
O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er the breast
Of dreamland sorrow; cities rise and sink,
Like bubbles on the water; rivers flow
Spring, blinding, from the ocean, and go back
To their mysterious caverns; mountains rear
To heaven their bald and blackened crests,
And their heads to the plain; new Empires rise,
Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,
And rush down like the Alpine avalanche,
Starting the nations; and the very stars,
You bright and burning banners of God,
Glisten awhile in their eternal depths,
And, like the Pleiad, loveliest of their tribe,
Shoot from their glorious spheres, and pass away,
To darkle in the trackless void; yet Time,
Time the tomb-builder, holds his fierce career,
Dark, stern, all-pitiless, and passes not;
And the mighty wreath that drew his path,
To tint and tinge, like other conquerors,
Upon the fearful rain he has wrought.

And anon how dextrously he handles the delicate rapier of rhyme in that exquisite little gem—"Come To Me In Dreams":—

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come to me oft,
When the light wings of sleep
On my bosom lie soft;
Oh! come when the sea,
In the moon's gentle light,
Beats low on the ear,
Like the pulse of the night;
When the sky and the water
Wear their holiest blue,
When the dew's on the flower
And the star on the dew.

The elegant style and beautiful typography of the book are in appropriate accord with its contents.

Colonel Woolley and "The Shirt of Nessus."

We take pride and pleasure in laying the following communication before the Cincinnati public, received too late for insertion in yesterday's issue:

"CINCINNATI, O., March 13, 1876.

"To the Editor of the STAR:

"In your Saturday's issue you said: 'Colonel Woolley is pretty extensively known as a railroad stock jobber, and that he has his eye on the Southern Railroad.' I am a Kentuckian, a false friend, a bad neighbor, an unworthy citizen, or an Alick Ferguson; but please don't accuse me again of wanting this railroad. For by my beard, by my honor, and by the faith I have in the goodness of Deacon Richard Smith, I would not take the Southern Road on a free lease, guaranteeing to run it as other roads are run for twenty-five years and return it then in good order. It will be a shirt of Nessus to its possessor. Let mine enemies have it, it is a prayer I learned from Job."

"C. W. WOOLLEY."

We regret intensely that we could not have given the foregoing effusion to the public in our issue of yesterday. We plead guilty to the offense of cruelty to animals for having kept so delicate a morsel cooling for twenty-four hours. But, by the "shirt of Nessus," by the beard of a hog, by the faith we have in the "bona fide" of Woolley, we couldn't help it. We can only express our tearful regrets, and the hope that Mr. Woolley will take Byron's advice, and—

"Consume himself
With rum and true religion."

Mr. Woolley, after describing certain fine arches and parabolic curves in logic, reaches the sage conclusion that we had called him a fool "by implication." He swears he wouldn't have the Cincinnati Southern Railroad as a free gift; no, sah, you couldn't stuff it into his breeches pocket, sah, for nothing, sah! And to intimate that he would so take it, is, in his opinion, to suppose him a fool.

Now, we congratulate Mr. Woolley upon his speedy recovery from a severe attack of the simples. We didn't know that he was convalescent yet. For only so lately as the 5th of last month we find a letter printed in the newspapers signed by exactly the same name as that signed to the above letter, to wit, "C. W. Woolley," containing a suggestion, at "his instance," he says, to make "a proposition to the city, liberal to her in its nature, to take the entire line of the Southern Railway off her hands." The same letter, signed by the same "C. W. Woolley," also stated that he, the said C. W. Woolley, was "authorized to state to the members of the Ohio Legislature, that a company having interests in Cincinnati would in a short time propose to that city to operate the Southern Railway for the Trustees, from Lexington south, as the same might be completed, on fair terms."

That was what Mr. Woolley said on the 5th of February; and now on the 13th of March he complains that he was called a "fool by implication" for harboring any such thought. If what he now says be true, a penance public might well inquire why he wrote himself down an ass in that behalf, only 37 days ago! But we hope his recovery is complete, and we congratulate him on the speedy termination of the attack; and, upon the faith of his own solemn avowal, we now affirm that, whatever he was then, he is no longer "a fool by implication" for he has certainly shown sufficient intellectual ability to

"Compound for sin he is inclined to,
By damning those he has no mind to,"
and that is a sure sign that Woolley's "head is level."

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

—Governor Hendricks' Southern trip, though moderately remunerative agriculturally, has not proved a paying investment politically.

—The Union League Club of New York City do not favor Mr. Conkling's nomination to the Presidency at the Cincinnati Convention; but quite the reverse.

—Since the Belknap fiasco there have been heard some pretty loud calls for the organization of a "third party." But there do not appear to have been any very encouraging responses as yet.

—Mr. Washburne was a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party, but has now signified his willingness to accept a nomination for Governor of Illinois. Sour grapes, eh?

—A Democratic paper in West Virginia disrespectfully speaks of the Democratic State Committee as the "ring-streaked, striped, and Radical-mixed self-perpetuating body."

—Both parties say that the opposite party is buying votes in New Hampshire, and quote the ruling prices on the market, about the same as they do the rates of fancy stocks. What everybody says must be true.

—The two names most spoken of by Republican papers now, as Presidential candidates, are Blaine and Brewster. The element known as "Liberal" among Republicans mostly favor Brewster.

—The Democratic majority in the House and their leaders in the Senate have been unable as yet to agree upon the financial policy to be adopted by their party in the coming campaign. At their last caucus meeting considerable bitterness broke out, and the probability now is that the settlement of this family feud will be referred to open debate in the House.

—The intimation comes from Indiana that Gov. Hendricks will oppose the nomination of Landers by the Democratic Convention of that State for Governor, and that the man selected is very likely to be Congressman Holman. The platform that either of them would stand on will not be of a kind to help Hendricks as a Presidential candidate.

—The Republican press generally is scolding Grant for his blind devotion to his personal friends, and the appointment of unknown and untried men to office, regardless of the best interests of his administration and the good of the Republican party. The party organs are now speaking right out with no fear of third-term fever to their eyes.

—The Erie County (N. Y.) Greenback Club has elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and they are instructed to urge an independent national organization upon a greenback platform, and to present the name of Senator Newton Booth, of California, as the choice of the friends of "honest money, honest legislation, and honest administration" in Western New York, with Francis E. Spinner, of New York, for Vice President.

—The Atlanta Courier is warmly in favor of Thurman as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Courier gives the reasons for the faith that it is in after this wise:

"It is our deliberate opinion that, with Blaine and Thurman in the field, Thurman would get a rousing majority of the electoral votes. But Thurman is, in our opinion, the only man who has the courage of carrying the flag for victory. Hendricks is strong in the West, but could not control the Eastern vote. Tilden and Bayard are strong in the East, but can not control the Western vote. Thurman can control Ohio, and is as strong in the East as any Eastern man could be. His nomination is, in our opinion, the only key to the situation."

"As goes New Castle so goes the State" has long been the cry in New Hampshire, that being the only town in the State to hold its local election the week before the general one. Last Tuesday the Republicans carried it, and the Democratic paper in the neighboring town of Portsmouth lays it all to the weather, not the stormy weather, however, for it says: "Had the day been anything but the warm, bright, pleasant day that it was, the fishermen would have remained at home and the Republican majority been knocked higher than a cooked cat."

A little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, has sprung up to darken Mr. R. H. Dana's horizon. It seems that charges were laid before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, indicating that in 1859 he was found guilty of some crookedness in appropriating the copyrighted notes of Lawrence's edition of Wheaton's "Law of Nations." It is quite important that our foreign Ministers should be well up in the Law of Nations. Perhaps this showed Mr. Dana's special fitness for the English Mission and led to his appointment. But the confirmation lingers.

—The N. Y. Tribune of the 10th says: "The astonishing rapid advance of the Blaine movement has come to an abrupt and complete standstill. The Belknap exposure has fallen upon it like a mammoth extinguisher. Whether the arrest is to be permanent or not is a question on which there are different opinions. The Philadelphia Times is inclined to think Mr. Blaine's luck will continue with him, and that he will appear at Cincinnati as the most formidable candidate. Whether he will receive the nomination or not the Times does not venture to predict. The same journal labors under the impression that Gov. Martineau is liable to turn up at the last minute and run off with the nomination. There does not appear to be any widespread apprehension of such an occurrence."

—Judge Black thinks it will take something more than the Belknap scandal to float the Democrats into power. When asked by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times if he did not think the exposure would give the Democrats the country, he replied: "No, not of itself; I hardly think so. In order to carry an election by excitement it is necessary to keep up the fever-hunt motive power." When asked if he did not believe there was material for keeping up the fever heat, he said: "Well, now, you see by what a mere accident this has come out, and how hastily they are covering up the debris of the explosion already. It was nothing but a quarrel between two women—Mrs.

Marsh and Mrs. Belknap—which brought out this thing; a quarrel while they were in Europe, possibly having its occasion in some deeper scandal."

—Senator Conkling does not seem to have any easy resting place among his Republican friends in New York. He can not succeed in getting his State delegation pledged to his support. Ex-Governor Dix has written a letter which is published, saying:

"In a great crisis like this, when the financial honor of the country is at stake, and when the Democracy is giving evidence that its success at the approaching election will prove a triumph to the rebel interest of the South, should not all considerations of particular men be set aside? Should we not send to Cincinnati our very best men, uncommitted and thus enabled to consult with the representatives of other States, without any extraneous considerations, on the measures best calculated to maintain the ascendancy of the Republican party and the man best qualified to carry them out? It seems to me that any other course would be extremely ill-judged and perilous to the harmonious feeling which we must carry into the coming contest in order to insure a successful result."

—Minister Orth's nomination for Governor has not been received by the Indiana Republicans with all the enthusiasm that was expected. The Indianapolis News says the nomination is not growing in favor, and adds: "The dissatisfaction of many Republicans is expressed loudly, and the idea that they will fall into line before election is not hopeful, judging by the way they now commit themselves. Many say they are ready to vote for a Democrat, if a good one like Judge Holman is nominated, and some say they will not vote at all. These indications do amount to something, for men are not restrained now by party lines, as they were four years ago, or even two years ago. There is a growing disposition to vote for men, and it is a noticeable fact that even ardent partisans regret Orth's nomination, and have very little to say in his favor, although urging all to support him. He may run very well as a choice of evils, but if the Democrats are wise enough to make a different sort of nomination, the Republicans will find him a heavy load to carry. The lack of enthusiasm for a candidate for such an office is a bad sign."

Procure it in time if you wish to save doctor bills. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25c; large size, 50c.

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THE MERIT AND EXCELLENCE ARE the basis of every success. Why BEN-SOY'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER is preferred to all others, is owing to their curing curative properties. They are, unquestionably, the most remarkable and reliable ever offered to intelligent people. Physicians and the public have long desired an improvement in a porous plaster, as the ordinary article is too slow, requiring days or weeks of continuous wear to effect a cure. Herein is a great achievement of Benson's Capsine Porous Plaster; they operate with wonderful vigor, bring immediate relief, and out quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound.

They are in no sense a patent medicine—entirely vegetable—and fully endorsed in every city in the Union, as a great improvement on the ordinary Porous Plaster. Price 25c.

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IRISH AND AMERICAN FLAGS, BOOKS relating to Ireland, Devotional Books for Lent, Pictures of Eminent Irishmen, A. O. H. Regalia, Pins, &c. Call or address M. H. MORONEY, 50 East Fifth street, mch13,11,13,15.

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Are the cheapest and best family fuel now in the market. Call and inquire prices. All other Coals at the lowest rates.

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A. & G. W. ROSS.

607-8, 10 & 12-14th

LEGAL.

LEGAL—Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, Ohio—A. Mary Ruoff, plaintiff, against Julius Ruoff, defendant.—The defendant will take notice that the plaintiff has filed her petition in the above cause for divorce, wherein she alleges abandonment and wilful absence from her on the part of defendant for more than three years, without just cause, and prays that she may be divorced from defendant and be restored to her former name. The above cause will be for hearing after six weeks from the date of this notice.

L. M. STRAFER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
mch14-6Tf

March 14th, 1876.

LEGAL—Mollie Piss, a minor under 18 years of age, resident of Indiana; Albert Mortimer, the undersigned, her next friend, versus her residence is unknown; Clarkson Salmon, John G. Salmon, Benjamin Salmon, Jeremiah Salmon, a minor under 21 years of age, George Salmon, a minor under 18 years of age, Susan Salmon, a minor under 18 years of age, Nancy Salmon, Mary Ridgeway, John Ridgeway, her husband, all of Hamilton County, Indiana, and Rester A. Overmeyer and Nelson Overmeyer, her husband, of Indianapolis, Indiana, will take notice that Amzi McGill and Mary J. McGill, of the County of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio, did on the 14th day of February, 1876, file their petition, No. 4885, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, against them and others, defendants, praying for the partition of certain real estate described as follows: All that parcel of land containing fifty (50) acres, more or less, situated in Section One (1), in the second (2d) Township of the first (1st) entire range of Townships in the Miami Purchase, Hamilton County, Ohio, being in Coleman Township, and being part of the same premises conveyed to Benjamin and John Ridgeway, her husband, Rester A. Overmeyer and Nelson Overmeyer, her husband, and Mary J. McGill, by Bartholomew Shambaugh by order recorded in Book 24, page 49th, of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Record of Deeds; and the said Amzi McGill, Albert Mortimer, Clarkson Salmon, John G. Salmon, Benjamin Salmon, Jeremiah Salmon, George Salmon, Nancy Salmon, Susan Salmon, Mary Ridgeway and John Ridgeway, her husband, Rester A. Overmeyer and Nelson Overmeyer, her husband, are hereby notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 23d day of April, 1876.

AMZI MCGILL and MARY J. MCGILL,
By E. H. KLEINSMIDT, their Attorney,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14, 1876. mch14-6Tf

SEWING MACHINES.

Wheeler & Wilson's ROTARY-HOOK, LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

MORE THAN
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OF THEIR
Family Machines
IN USE.

A Quarter of a Century's trial has demonstrated their Superiority.

"Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6 Machine must eventually supersede all others now known with which it comes in competition. We recommend for it the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow."—From the unanimous report of the five Judges of the American Institute, New York, 1874.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine the Gold Medal of the Institute.

The Board of Directors unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the Gold Medal to Wheeler & Wilson, the only Gold Medal awarded for a Sewing Machine by the American Institute for many years.

The Austrian Official Report of the Vienna Exposition pronounced it "the marvel of the Exposition," and added, "this universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauze with a truly perfect stitch."

The Grand Medal of Progress was awarded for it.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

New No. 6 Sewing Machine.

We, manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, are using Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6 Sewing Machine in all kinds of stitching on our work, and confidently believe that it will supersede all others in this branch of manufactures, for the following reasons:

1. The work done by this machine is superior to that of any other in variety, amount, excellence and beauty.
2. This machine is more durable than any other of its class, requiring much less outlay for repairs and renewal of parts.
3. It does the cording or staying of button holes in a most elegant and substantial manner, without the expense of royalty.

In short, because by the use of this machine we can turn out superior work at less cost than with any other.

[SIGNED BY MANY
of the leading manufacturers of Boots and Shoes for leather work.]

WHEELER & WILSON'S

New No. 7 Machine.

Now for the first time introduced to the public, ranks in excellence with their famous No. 6 Machine, but has some modifications adapting it to special classes of work. The Tailor will find it as well suited to his work as is No. 6 to leather work. It might properly be termed the Tailor's Machine.

TESTIMONIALS.

The substantial excellence of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and its high appreciation by those who are familiar with its practical working, are shown in the following testimonials from well-known firms:

[From A. J. CLARK, prominent Shirt Manufacturer.]

We use the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in the manufacture of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, as no other machine will do our work so well.

A. J. CLARK.

[From JOHN SHILLITO & CO., leading Dry Goods Merchants of Cincinnati.]

During the past ten years we have used over One Hundred Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the manufacture of Ladies' Garments of every kind, including Heavy Cloaks and Fine Underwear, and they have given entire satisfaction. For our work the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is unequalled.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.

APRIL 11th, 1874.

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We are running the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine No. 6, by steam power, at a speed of 700 stitches per minute on Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoe Uppers, and find it superior to any other machine in the following particulars:

It will close seams with heavy silk in leather tighter, without puckering, than any machine we know